Package ‘ggtikz’
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Title Post-Process ‘ggplot2’ Plots with ‘TikZ’ Code Using Plot Coordinates

Version 0.1.0

Description Annotation of ‘ggplot2’ plots with arbitrary ‘TikZ’ code, using absolute data or relative plot coordinates.

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URL https://github.com/osthomas/ggtikz

BugReports https://github.com/osthomas/ggtikz/issues

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R topics documented:

  discretize ................................................................. 2
  get_padding_from_elements ........................................ 2
  ggtikz ................................................................. 3
  ggtikzAnnotation ..................................................... 4
  ggtikzCanvas ........................................................... 5
  ggtikzTransform ....................................................... 7
  ggtikzUninfinite ....................................................... 8
  gg_to_npc.ggtikzCanvas ............................................. 8
discretize Replace Infinites by discrete values

Description

The replacement values correspond to the edges of the available coordinate space

Usage

discretize(coord_values, xrange, yrange)

Arguments

- coord_values numeric. The coordinate x and y values, potentially containing Inf or -Inf
- xrange Numeric vector of length 2, minimum and maximum values in the x direction
- yrange Numeric vector of length 2, minimum and maximum values in the y direction

get_padding_from_elements Calculate length of padding from plot elements

Description

To prevent overlap with panel borders or axis lines, annotations are clipped to a viewport that is reduced in size by the width of these lines. They depend on the current plot theme.

Usage

gget_padding_from_elements(
  gg_plot,
  elements_t, elements_r, elements_b, elements_l
)
**Arguments**

- `gg_plot`: A ggplot2 object.
- `elements_t`: character vector with names of elements to consider for padding at the top.
- `elements_r`: character vector with names of elements to consider for padding on the right.
- `elements_b`: character vector with names of elements to consider for padding at the bottom.
- `elements_l`: character vector with names of elements to consider for padding on the left.

**Value**

A vector `grid::unit` s of paddings for t, r, b, l (in pt)

**See Also**

- `uninfinite_coord` for construction of the complete replaced coordinate.

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**ggtikz**

Create a canvas and add a TikZ annotation.

---

**Description**

This is a helper function for quick one-step annotations. It creates a ggtikzCanvas from a ggplot, adds one annotation to it, and optionally draws the plot and the annotations.

**Usage**

```r
ggtikz(gg_plot, ..., draw = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `gg_plot`: A ggplot object on which annotations should be made.
- `...`: Passed to `ggtikzAnnotation`.
- `draw`: TRUE or FALSE. Should `gg_plot` and the resulting annotation be drawn immediately? A tikz device needs to be open.

**Details**

For finer control, see `ggtikzCanvas()` and `ggtikzAnnotation()`.

**Value**

A `ggtikzCanvas` object with one `ggtikzAnnotation` (specified in ...) already added. If `draw = TRUE`, the `gg_plot` and the annotations are drawn to the currently active device. This must be a tikzDevice, or an error will be raised.
ggtikzAnnotation

Prepare a TikZ annotation for a ggplot.

ggtikzAnnotation objects are meant to be added to a ggtikzCanvas object.

Usage

ggtikzAnnotation(
  tikz_code,
  x = c("data", "panel"),
  y = c("data", "panel"),
  xy = NULL,
  panelx = NULL,
  panely = NULL,
  transform = TRUE,
  replace_inf = TRUE,
  clip = "on"
)

Arguments

  tikz_code      The tikz code to use for annotation. Backslashes must be escaped!
  x             Reference frame for the x coordinates. Either "data" or "panel".
  y             Reference frame for the y coordinates. Either "data" or "panel".
  xy            Reference frame for both x and y coordinates. Trumps x and y. Either "data" or "panel" or "plot".

See Also

ggtikzCanvas for creating a canvas which can store multiple annotations.
ggtikzAnnotation for creating an annotation, which can then be added to a canvas.

Examples

## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
library(tikzDevice)
library(ggtikz)
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(disp, mpg)) + geom_point()
out <- tempfile(fileext = ".tikz")
tikz(out)
# Add a red circle in the middle of the plot.
ggtikz(p, "\fill\[red\] (0.5,0.5) circle (2mm);", xy="plot")
dev.off()

## End(Not run)
panelx  x position of the panel to use as coordinate reference, starting from the left,
1-based.
panely  y position of the panel to use as coordinate reference, starting from the top,
1-based.
transform Should TikZ coordinates be transformed according to the scale transformation?
If TRUE, coordinates in tikz_code are replaced by the transformation of the x/y
scale, as appropriate. Coordinates components with physical lengths are not
changed. See ggtikzTransform for details.
replace_inf Should annotation coordinates containing ’Inf’ or ’-Inf’ be adjusted so these
values correspond to the edge of the available space? This is analogous to the be-
behavior of ggplot when infinite values are encountered. See also ggtikzUninfinite
clip Should annotations be clipped to the panel boundaries? See the clip argument
to viewport

Details
This function prepares TikZ annotations in a form understandable to a ggtikzCanvas object. An
annotation can be added to multiple ggtikzCanvas objects, provided that each underlying ggplot
object has the necessary panels to know what to do with this information.

Value
A ggtikzAnnotation object, which can be added to a ggtikzCanvas object.

See Also
  grid.tikzAnnotate for annotation of base graphics
  ggtikz for a helper function for quick one-step annotations.
  ggtikzCanvas for information about initiating the annotation process.

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### ggtikzCanvas

**Create a canvas to store TikZ annotations to a ggplot.**

**Description**
Annotations can be made relative to the whole plot, to a panel, or to data coordinates (of individual
panels).

**Usage**
ggtikzCanvas(gg_plot)

**Arguments**

- **gg_plot** A ggplot object on which annotations should be made.
Details

This function provides a canvas for TikZ annotations, and does not draw anything by itself. Its purpose is to provide information about the underlying ggplot object for coordinate calculations.

Value

A ggtikzCanvas object, to which annotations can be added.

See Also

grid.tikzAnnotate for annotation of base graphics.
ggtikz for a helper function for quick one-step annotations.
ggtikzAnnotation for more information about creating and adding ggtikz annotations.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
library(tikzDevice)
library(ggtikz)
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(disp, mpg)) + geom_point()

# Create a TikZ canvas on the plot
canvas <- ggtikzCanvas(p)

# Create annotations to add to the canvas

# Circle in the center of the plot
annotation1 <- ggtikzAnnotation("\fill[red] (0.5,0.5) circle (2mm);", xy = "plot")

# Arrow to data coordinate (400,20)
annotation2 <- ggtikzAnnotation("\draw[<->] (400,20) -- ++(0,2.5);", xy = "data", panelx = 1, panely = 1)

out <- tempfile(fileext = ".tikz")
tikz(out)
# First, draw the original plot
p
# Then, add the annotations to the canvas and draw it
canvas + annotation1 + annotation2
dev.off()

## End(Not run)
```
### ggtikzTransform

*Transform TikZ coordinates according to scale transformations*

### Description

`ggtikzTransform` extracts coordinates definitions in an annotation’s TikZ code and transforms them with the transformer functions stored in the underlying plot’s x or y scales, respectively.

### Usage

```r
ggtikzTransform(ggtikzCanvas, ggtikzAnnotation)
```

### Arguments

- `ggtikzCanvas`: A `link{ggtikzCanvas}` object.
- `ggtikzAnnotation`: A `link{ggtikzAnnotation}` object.

### Details

This function does not have to be called directly. It is automatically called when annotations are added to a canvas, if `transform = TRUE` in the `ggtikzAnnotation` construction call.

Coordinates components with physical lengths are not changed. For a plot with a linear x scale and a log10-transformed y scale,

- the TikZ coordinate `(10,10)` becomes `(10,1),`
- the TikZ coordinate `(10cm,10)` becomes `(10cm,1),`
- the TikZ coordinate `(10,10cm)` becomes `(10,10cm)`
- the TikZ coordinate `(0,0)` will raise an error.

### Value

A `link{ggtikzAnnotation}` object, with transformations applied to the coordinates in the TikZ code.
**gg_to_npc.ggtikzCanvas**

*Convert data coordinates to npc coordinates.*

**Description**

Convert data coordinates to npc coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'ggtikzCanvas'
gg_to_npc(self, coord, panelx, panely)
```

**Arguments**

- `self`: A `ggtikzCanvas` object.
- `coord`: A numeric vector of length 2, with the x coordinate to convert at `coord[1]` and the y coordinate to convert at `coord[2]`.
- `panelx`: X position (column) of the panel holding the data.
- `panely`: X position (row) of the panel holding the data.

---

**gg_to_npc.ggtikzUninfinite**

*Replace Inf in TikZ coordinates*

**Description**

Infinite values in TiKZ coordinate specifications are replaced by values corresponding to the edge of the available coordinate space. This allows placement of annotations at the very edge of a panel without knowing its precise coordinates. This is useful for annotations which extend to the panel boundaries, but also make use of specific coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
ggtikzUninfinite(ggtikzCanvas, ggtikzAnnotation)
```

**Arguments**

- `ggtikzCanvas`: A `ggtikzCanvas` object.
- `ggtikzAnnotation`: A `ggtikzAnnotation` object.

**Value**

A `ggtikzAnnotation` object, with Infinities in coordinates replaced by finite values.
Value
The input coordinates from \texttt{coord} converted to npc coordinates in the form of a numeric vector of length 2. \((0,0)\) corresponds to the lower left corner of the viewport containing the \texttt{ggplot} panel specified by \texttt{panelx} and \texttt{panely}, and \((1,1)\) corresponds to the upper right corner.

Description
By default, plots produced with the tikzDevice are clipped to the plot area, which also clips ggtikzAnnotations extending beyond the plot boundaries. This function removes the ‘clip’ and ‘use as bounding box’ options in a tikz file.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
set_ggtikz_unclip_hook()
unset_ggtikz_unclip_hook()
\end{verbatim}

Value
Called for side effects - the unclip knitr hook is set or unset, respectively.

See Also
\texttt{unclip}, the hook that is being set.

Description
Split a TikZ coordinate.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
split_coord(coord)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
\begin{verbatim}
coord Coordinate string of the form "(x,y)"
\end{verbatim}

Value
A character vector of length 2: The x and y components of the coordinate. These may contain spaces.
unclip

knitr hook to remove clipping from plots produced with the tikzDevice.

Description

Note that the chunk options unclip = TRUE and external = FALSE must be set for the hook to come into effect!

Usage

unclip(before, options)

Arguments

before see knit_hooks
options see knit_hooks

Value

Called for side effect. The files containing tikz plots are edited and overwritten.

See Also

set_ggtikz_unclip_hook to set the knitr hook.
unclip_tikz, the workhorse function for this hook.

unclip_tikz

Unclip a plot produced by the tikzDevice.

Description

By default, plots produced with the tikzDevice are clipped to the plot area, which also clips ggtikzAnnotations extending beyond the plot boundaries. This function removes the 'clip' and 'use as bounding box' options in a tikz file.

Usage

unclip_tikz(fpath)

Arguments

fpath Path to the tikz file
**uninfinite_coord**

**Details**

This function can be used for manual post-processing, however, see `set_ggtikz_unclip_hook` to set the corresponding knitr hook.

**Value**

Called for side effect. The file at `fpath` is edited and overwritten.

**See Also**

`set_ggtikz_unclip_hook` to set the knitr hook.

---

uninfinite_coord  

*Replace infinite values in TikZ coordinates*

**Description**

Infinite values are replaced with the minimum or maximum value of the padding in the x or y direction, respectively. Additionally, the adjusted coordinate is padded so that it lies just next to the panel borders and axis lines without overlap.

**Usage**

```r
uninfinite_coord(coord, xrange, yrange)
uninfinite_tikz(tikz_code, xrange, yrange)
```

**Arguments**

- **coord**: TikZ coordinate
- **xrange**: Numeric vector of length 2, minimum and maximum values in the x direction
- **yrange**: Numeric vector of length 2, minimum and maximum values in the y direction
- **tikz_code**: The TikZ code to replace Infinite values in.

**Value**

The adjusted TikZ coordinate with padding, as a string.
Index

discretize, 2
get_padding_from_elements, 2
gg_to_npc.ggtikzCanvas, 8
ggtikz, 3, 5, 6
ggtikzAnnotation, 3, 4, 4, 6
ggtikzCanvas, 3–5, 5, 8
ggtikzTransform, 5, 7
ggtikzUninfinite, 5, 8
grid.tikzAnnotate, 5, 6

knit_hooks, 10

set_ggtikz_unclip_hook, 9, 10, 11
split_coord, 9

unclip, 9, 10
unclip_tikz, 10, 10
uninfinite_coord, 3, 11
uninfinite_tikz(uninfinite_coord), 11
unset_ggtikz_unclip_hook
  (set_ggtikz_unclip_hook), 9

viewport, 5